

that he has oversimplified the intravascular pressure relationships in various portions of the carotid and cerebral arteries. In his discussion of intracranial aneurysms, he has avoided the crucial issues of when cerebral arteriography should be performed in cases of subarachnoid hemorrhage, and when intracranial surgery should be carried out in those cases in which it is indicated. The early and late prognosis of spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhage has been treated superficially. The surgical treatment of intracranial aneurysms both by cervical carotid ligation and by the intracranial approach has not been tabulated in a comprehensive manner. His own enthusiasm for ligation of the common carotid artery in continuity for aneurysms of the internal carotid as well as some anterior and middle cerebral artery aneurysms may be justified, but cannot be supported on the data presented concerning his own cases or those of others.

This volume should prove of value to the student, general practitioner, internist, and pediatrician, as well as to neurologists and neurosurgeons. It is well illustrated with drawings, photographs, photomicrographs, and x-ray reproductions. Each chapter contains an ample bibliography for those who wish to pursue some topic more thoroughly. Its greatest use will probably be in providing the student or busy practitioner with a well-organized and readily understood treatise of the various aspects of cerebrovascular disease. Neurosurgeons, in general, will not find it rewarding in enabling them to better plan or execute the surgical treatment of vascular lesions.

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GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN—Second Edition. Ernest H. Watson, M.D., Professor, and George H. Lowrey, M.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Pediatrics and Communicable Diseases, University of Michigan Medical School. The Year Book Publishers, Inc., 200 East Illinois, Chicago, 1954. 296 pages, \$7.00.

The need for a text on growth and development has brought about a second edition of this book which first appeared in 1952. A new chapter on facial growth and dentition has been added. The outdated 1923 Baldwin-Wood tables on weight and height standards for normal children have been replaced by the tables of Stuart and Meridith. There is still room for further improvement in the material presented. It would materially add to the readability and interest of the book if some pertinent clinical interpretation were made of the data presented. Meanwhile, it remains the best handy source of data on growth and development for the average physician.

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HUMAN BIOCHEMISTRY—4th Edition. Israel S. Kleiner, Ph.D., Professor of Biochemistry and Director of the Department of Biochemistry, New York Medical College. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1954. 746 pages, 93 illustrations and five color plates, \$7.50.

The fourth edition of this valuable book takes it beyond the category of textbooks of biochemistry into the field of the applied chemistry of physiologic processes so necessary to an understanding of the mechanisms which are the very foundation of the maintenance of health or the understanding of disease. Each chapter is an essay unto itself, and many of them bear rereading not only by students of medicine but also by research workers and practitioners of the healing arts. The author has oriented his work toward the field of applied nutrition, which makes the contribution doubly valuable for physicians as well as students. The chapters on carbohydrate, protein, milk and blood are basic to an understanding of the subjects of food, digestion and vitamins. Wherever possible the author has appended a discussion of the practical applications of the subject matter

of the various chapters, as well as a thoughtful and pertinent bibliography of the important contributions to the subject.

The chapter on hormones is a masterpiece of condensation and simplification without sacrificing any of the pertinent contributions to the field. The last chapter is devoted to recent clinical applications of applied biochemistry and its subject matter is essential to general practitioners and internists alike.

The appendices are appropriately devoted to the composition of foods, their nutritional values and mineral contents. The book is very well written and well indexed. It is highly recommended for students, research workers and practitioners of medicine.

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GALEN OF PERGAMON. George Sarton. University of Kansas Press, Lawrence, Kan., 1954. 112 pages, \$2.50.

This little book on Galen, as one might expect of anything from George Sarton's pen, is comprehensive, authoritative and well documented. The man, his work and the times are all thoroughly dealt with. Sarton's interesting and polished style with the authority of an accomplished scholar makes this little book delightful reading.

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REVIEW OF MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY. Ernest Jawetz, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Bacteriology and Lecturer in Medicine and Pediatrics, University of California School of Medicine; Joseph L. Melnick, Ph.D., Professor of Epidemiology, Yale University School of Medicine; and Edward A. Adelberg, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Bacteriology, University of California. Lange Medical Publications, P. O. Box 1215, Los Altos, 1954. 360 pages, \$4.50.

Textbooks of bacteriology (microbiology) have flowed across this reviewer's desk in a steady stream for the past several years. Few have offered anything over those previously available except for the inclusion of some new facts. Many have been far too elaborate and detailed to be of great value to the medical student who must assimilate microbiology and immunology in two to four months as part of his training in the basic medical sciences.

The present book is designed specifically for the "medical student, house officer, and practicing physician." The reviewer was chilled by these words in the introduction since such statements in textbooks have, in the past, often been prefaces to mere outlines of no use to anyone. That this is not the case here is doubtless due to the background of the authors, particularly that of Dr. Jawetz. He has broad clinical training, as well as vast experience in microbiology, and really knows what is suitable and important for inclusion in a text for this audience.

The reviewer has a stock set of questions which he asks of books such as this and he usually has been disappointed in the answers. In this instance the situation was different. Accurate information and interpretation at a level appropriate for the medical student and physician was obtained in every instance. A future edition might well expand the description of methods used for the *in vitro* estimation of the sensitivity of bacteria to antibiotics to include more technical details. These are widely used and simple descriptions of the techniques used in the laboratory are difficult to find.

The first seven chapters present general statements of principles applicable to microorganisms as a whole, including discussions of metabolism and variation. The former are extraordinarily lucid and should be considered by the student in conjunction with his course in biochemistry.

Two chapters consider antibacterial agents and three describe host-parasite relationships and immune reactions. Systematic microbiology with descriptions of the various

bacteria and viruses makes up most of the remainder of the book. Important chapters are devoted to the normal bacterial flora of the body, to diagnostic bacteriology, and to the general principles of virology. The book has been lithographed from typewritten pages, is bound in paper and is, therefore, inexpensive. The reproduction of illustrations is surprisingly good.

This is a first rate book and it should be required reading for medical students. Since it contains no bibliography and a minimum of controversial detail the physician with deeper interests in the subject may wish to own the more elaborate standard texts for reference.

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CULTURAL DIFFERENCE AND MEDICAL CARE—The Case of the Spanish-Speaking People of the Southwest. Lyle Saunders, Associate Professor of Preventive Medicine and Public Health (Sociology), University of Colorado School of Medicine. Russell Sage Foundation, 505 Park Avenue, New York 22, N. Y., 1954. 317 pages, \$4.50.

Professor Saunders has written an exceedingly useful and much needed volume on the social structure and folklore of the Spanish-speaking people of the southwestern part of the United States, which includes California, Arizona, New Mexico, southern Colorado and Texas. All persons interested in social welfare among Latin American peoples and the dispensing of medical services to them will find this book extremely valuable. Professor Saunders is a sociologist whose point of view is vital and dynamic, and whose data are derived from basic anthropologic information concerning the peoples under discussion. The concept of race and color of the Spanish-speaking peoples is given with great understanding and clarity. The cultural development and evolution of the rapidly vanishing folklore is also given clarifying light.

For the social welfare worker and the physician alike the origin of superstition and its significance in the attitude of the Spanish-speaking people toward medical services is fully explored. It is apparent from Professor Saunders' study that there is extant a great social revolution among these people and that in time they will be liberated from the class of the underprivileged in direct proportion to their acquisition of our culture and emancipation from the unfounded attitudes of the Anglo-Saxons.

Appended to the volume is a valuable section on notes to each of the six chapters which are so well organized that they may be read alone without hampering the basic text. A very fine appendix on the demographic characteristics of the Spanish-speaking people of the Southwest is available for all who wish to pursue the problem in a more objective fashion. Lastly there is a revealing note on the subject of "witches and witchcraft" without a knowledge of which it would be exceedingly difficult to understand these interesting people.

The book is highly recommended for physicians, social welfare workers and administrators of medical care in the southwest United States.

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HEART—A Physiologic and Clinical Study of Cardio-Vascular Diseases—2nd Edition. Aldo A. Luisada, M.D., Associate Professor and Director, Division of Cardiology, Chicago Medical School. The Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1954. 680 pages, 312 figures, \$15.00.

Eight years have passed since the first edition of this well-known book. Many chapters have been rewritten and three have been added including one on cardiovascular syphilis (one page). Classification is more on an anatomic (e.g. valvular defects of the left heart) than the usual etiologic basis, but the author uses a dynamic approach to his

material. His interest in graphic methods is well recognized; the chapter on technical study is lengthy and graphic representation is extensively employed. Illustrations are numerous and excellent. The bibliography is extensive, particularly as regards the foreign literature. The volume presents a fairly complete but not exhaustive treatise on cardiovascular disease. This book ranks among the best of the cardiology texts and is of interest alike to the medical student, practitioner and cardiologist.

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SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CANCER OF THE CERVIX. Edited by Joe V. Meigs, M.D., Clinical Professor of Gynecology, Harvard Medical School. Grune & Stratton, New York, 1954. 462 pages, \$12.00.

This volume is the work of 23 contributors, including seven from foreign countries. An introductory chapter by the editor touches briefly upon many phases of the cervical cancer problem, and runs the gamut from a strange etiologic suggestion to a brief warning about the dangers of sulfa drugs and antibiotics. The next hundred pages are taken up by descriptions of pelvic anatomy, somewhat more than half the space being devoted to duplicate discussions, by two gynecologists, of pelvic lymph nodes and channels. Much of the material on nodes has been published elsewhere and might profitably have been pruned appreciably for inclusion in this volume.

After a brief review of TeLinde's extended hysterectomy for preinvasive carcinoma, one comes to the real meat of this book—a description of radical hysterectomy with bilateral dissection of the pelvic lymph nodes. The editor's excellent, detailed, and well illustrated descriptions of his own technique is sandwiched between two other shorter and less informative chapters on similar operative procedures used by others both here and in Europe to effect radical abdominal hysterectomy.

For reasons which are not obvious, three contributors from foreign clinics were asked to submit descriptions of the Schauta vaginal hysterectomy. This seems to give undue emphasis to a procedure seldom used in this country, owing largely to the impossibility of accomplishing removal of lymph nodes by the vaginal route. But in case the reader wants to find out how to tackle the nodes separately, the late Ira Nathanson has restated his method of retroperitoneal node dissection, and Morton has described a transabdominal approach to the nodes (Traussig's operation).

More than a hundred pages are given over to exenteration operations, with three different descriptions of total exenteration, and then separate discussions of resection of the anterior pelvic organs as well as the posterior pelvic organs. Finally, there are two short sections about the handling of locally recurrent lesions by fulguration and by excision of additional portions of vagina, a brief report on the use of the gracilis muscle to close fistulae, and a urologist's views on urinary tract complications following radical pelvic surgery.

While this book contains a tremendous amount of technical information, none of it really new, it will be used to the full by relatively few physicians, since the opportunities to apply these techniques to large numbers of patients are distinctly limited. But it may serve a useful purpose if, as its editor hopes, it impresses surgeons generally with the need for genuine radicalism in dealing with carcinoma of the cervix and thus discourages the casual operator from attempting less than effective measures in the face of this serious disease.

The typography is excellent and for the most part the illustrations are nicely reproduced. In the chapter on pelvic blood vessels some of the drawings have been reduced so much it is difficult for a presbyopic reader to discern details without the aid of a magnifying lens.